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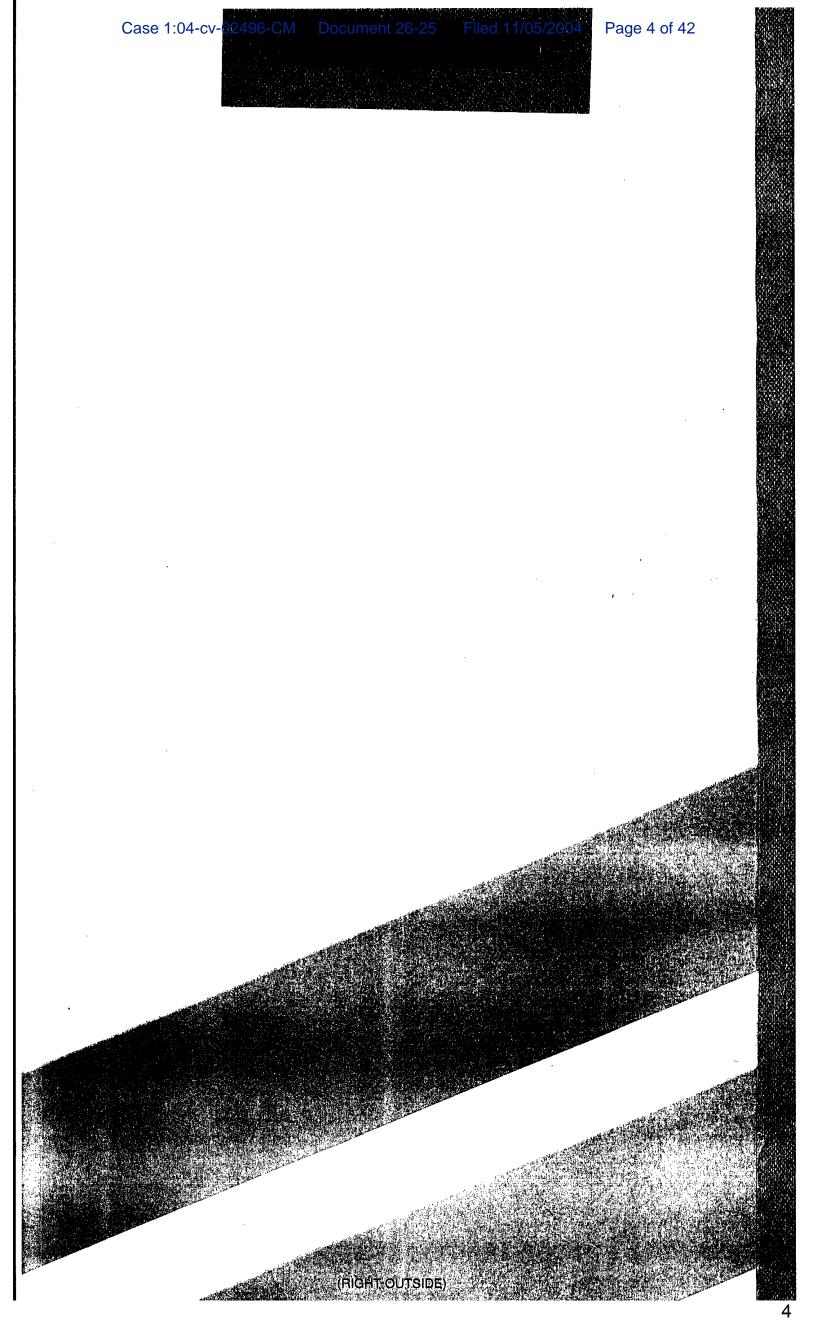
PATENT APPLICATION 60024255 60/024255 Date Entered

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PATENT APPLICATION SERIAL NO.

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BAR CODE LABEL	U.S.	U.S. PATENT APPLICATION			
SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT		
60/024,255 PROVISIONAL	08/21/96				
KEITH R. LEIGHTON, LORAI	N, OH.				
CONTINUING DATA**** VERIFIED	*****				
FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION VERIFIED FOREIGN FILING LICENSE OF		** SMAL	L ENTITY ****		
STATE OR SHEETS TOTAL COUNTRY DRAWING CLAIM		FILING FEE RECEIVED	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.		
ОН 13	·	\$75.00	6014-PRV		
STEVEN M HAAS OLDHAM & OLDHAM TWIN OAKS ESTATE 1225 WEST MARKET STREET AKRON OH 44313-7188					
HOT LAMINATION METHOD TO CONTACT/CONTACTLESS SMART STANDARDS ORGANIZATION PRINTING	ART CARD MEETING TH	E STANDARDS OF			
This is to certify that annexed heret Patent and Trademark Office of the		e records of the Uni ntified above.	ited States		
By authority of the COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADE	MARKS		•		
Date	Date Certifying Officer				

Docket No: 6014-PRV

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

Keith R. Leighton

CONTACT AND CONTACTLESS PLASTIC CARD

Box Provisional Patent Application Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

COVER SHEET FOR FILING PROVISIONAL APPLICATION . (37 CFR §1.51(2)(i))

- 1. The accompanying application is a provisional application. (37 CFR §1.51(a)(2)(i)(A)).
- 2. The name(s) of the inventor(s) is/are (37 CFR §1.51 (A)(2)(i)(B):

(Given Name)

(Family (Last) Name)

- 3. Address of the inventor, as numbered above (37 CFR §1.51(a)(2)(i)(C):
 - 2817 Fulmer Road

Lorain, OH 44053

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING (37 CFR 1.10)

I hereby certify that this paper is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date August 21, 1996 in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Address" Mailing No.: EM274895148US addressed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Jody Englehart

4. The title of the invention is $(37 \text{ CFR } \S1.51(a)(2)(i)(D))$:							
	CON	TACT AND CONTACTLESS	PLASTIC CARD				
5.		name, registration, and teleph (a)(2)(i)(E)):	none number of the attorney (if	applicable) is (37 CFR			
	Name	e of attorney: Steven M. Haas					
1/	Reg.	No. <u>37.841</u>		Tel. (330) 864-5550			
6.	The d	locket number used to identify t	his application is (37 CFR §1.51)	(a)(2)(i)(F)):			
	Dock	et No.: <u>6014-PRV</u>					
7.		correspondence address for this 25 West Market Street	application is (37 CFR §1.51(a)(2				
		ron, Ohio 44313		complete - , address			
8.		Statement as to whether invention was made by an agency of the U.S. Government or under contract with an agency of the U.S. Government:					
		No.		•			
	ū	Yes.					
		The name of the U.S. Gover	nment agency and the Government	nt contract number are:			
9.	Ident	ification of documents accompa	nying this cover sheet:				
	A.	Documents required by 37 C	CFR §§ (a)(2)(ii)-(iii):				
	>	■ Specification:		No. of pages 14			
		■ Drawings:		No. of pages 13			

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	В.	Additi	onal documents:		
			Claims:		No. of pages
			Power of Attorney		
			Small entity statement		
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			Title Page		No. of pages 1
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12.	Fee pa	ayment	being made a this time		
		Not e	nclosed.		
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		Total	fee Enclosed	\$	<u>75.00</u>
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OLDHAM & OLDHAM CO., L.P.A. Twin Oaks Estate 1225 West Market Street

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Staven M. II...

Steven M. Haas
Typed or Printed Name of Attorney

Date: 08/21/96

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X	Applicant	Leighton		Patentee	
	Application	n No.		Patent No	·,
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I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

Keith R. Leighton	
Name of inventor Signature of inventor	Date 8-21-96
Name of inventor	Date
Signature of Inventor	
Name of inventor	
01	Date
Signature of Inventor	

HOT LAMINATION METHOD TO MANUFACTURE
THE COMBINATION CONTACT/CONTACTLESS

SMART CARD MEETING THE STANDARDS OF

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ORGANIZATION

(ISO) AND CAPABLE OF RECEIVING DYE

SUBLIMATION PRINTING

ABSTRACT

This invention is a unique Hot Lamination Method to make/ manufacture a combination contact/contactless microprocessor chip plastic card to meet the standards of the International Standards Organization and the American National Standards Institute format, which is a thin card (.028"-.032") with a smooth glossy surface (.0005") on both sides of the card to receive dye sublimation printing. The invention is not the surface and internal electronics contained in the card (the combination contact/contacttess microprocessor chip, radio antenna and two connector pads), but is the Hot Lamination Method used to meet the ISO and ANSI standards and still be able to embed within the plastic card a radio antenna and two contact pads at a position to receive the inserted combination contact/contactless microprocessor chip, for the purpose of identifying the individual user and to stop crime due to fraud and counterfeiting. Polyvinyl chloride, or other substrates, can be used in this Hot Lamination Method.

PURPOSE OF INVENTION

The purpose of this invention is to give the plastic card industry a Hot Lamination Method to manufacture a plastic smart card containing the world's first dual semiconductor technology using both contact and contactless devices interfaced on a single chip on a plastic card thin enough to meet ISO standards of .018" - .032" thick, and having a glossy flat surface of ,0005" that can receive dye sublimation printing.

The card has the capability to minimize the counterfeiting and fraud, thus saving the banking industry and tax payers billions of dollars annually.

The card will have the capabilities of being used throughout the world in all Automatic Teller Machines (ATM), Point of Sale Terminals (POS), electric telephone systems and the internet banking computer systems.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

many years to devise a method to stop the fraud and counterfeiting which as amounted to the loss of billions of dollars
annually to the banking industry and eventually to the taxpayers.

They could not produce a plastic card that capsulized both a
silicone computer chip and a wire or circuit board antenna thin

(.028" - .032" thick) and smooth enough (.0005" surface flatness)
to meet International Standards Organization (ISO) format and
to receive dye sublimation printing.

In 1995 I invented a Hot Lamination Method of capsulizing both a silicone computer chip and a wire or circuit board antenna into a plastic card .028" - .032" thick with a flat glossy surface of .0005" to receive dye sblimation printing meeting ISO standards.

This card has the approval of the plastic card industry.

The plastic card industry is now developing the world's first dual semiconductor technology using both contact and contactless devices interfaced on a single chip on a plastic card.

My invention of a Hot Lamination Method to make a plastic card is needed for this dual semiconductor technology using both contact/contactless and the devices interfaced on a single chip on a plastic card because the demand is for a thin smooth card meeting ISO standards.

The Hot Lamination Method used for the manufacture of the smart card using the contact/contactless chip is different that the Hot Lamination Method used in the manufacture of the RFID capsulized in the card.

Because the technology is different in the combination contact/ contactless integrated circuit chip, the Hot Lamination Method is also different, because the smart card has both internal and surface electronics.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The main object of the invention of a Hot Lamination Method of making the combination contact/contactless microprocessor chip plastic card is to meet the standards of the International Standards Organization and the American National Standards Institute format, which is a thin card (.028"-.032") with a smooth glossy surface (.0005") on both sides of the card to receive dye sublimation printing. The invention is not the surface and internal electronics of the card (the combination contact/contactless microprocessor chip, radio antenna and two connector pads) but is the Hot Lamination Method used to achieve the thinness (.028"-.032") and the smooth glossy surface (.0005") which meets ISO and ANSI standards.

The combination contact/contactless microprocessor chip plastic card, that meets ISO and ANSI standards, is needed in transactions to be made using all of the electronic equipment already implemented throughout the world, such as Automatic Teller Machines (ATM), Electronic Point of Sale Machines (POS), electronic telephone systems and unlocking the internet banking computer systems. Also, to unlock and lock all kinds of doors (including personal and government security doors) and to lock and unlock all kinds of ignitions of vehicles and electronic equipment. Also, it is needed for mass transit identification and many other kinds of personal identification such as financial transactions, telephone cards, passports, student identification, bus passes, airline tickets, driver's license, government security passes, prisioner identification, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

This invention is a unique Hot Lamination Method to make/manufacture a combination contact/contactless microprocessor chip plastic card to meet the standards of the International Standards Organization and the American National Standards Institute format, which is a thin card (.028"-.023") with a smooth glossy surface (.0005") on both sides of the card to receive dye sublimation printing.

The invention is not the surface and internal electronics (combination contact/contactless microprocessor chip, radio antenna and two connector pads) but is the Hot Lamination Method used to meet ISO and ANSI standards and to embed and capsulize within the card the radio antenna and two connector pads at the right position to receive the combination contact/contactless microprocessor chip. The purpose of the card is to identify the individual user and to stop fraud and counterfeiting.

The card is made of poly vinyl chloride, or other plastic substrates, and can receive dye sublimation printing because of its smooth glossy surface flatness of .0005". Dye sublimation printing is a method of printing on the surface of individual plastic cards (one card at a time) using a computer printer and a video camera. To go through this computer, the card must meet ISO and AnSI standards.

The combination contact/contactless microprocessor chip, the radio antenna and two connector pads are referred to as surface and internal electronics in the card. When activated by a computerized transmitter, the electronics on this card are capable of receiving a radio message and then rebroadcasting tht message back to a computerized transmitter. Therefore, this card is called a radio frequency identification device (RFID). The radio frequency identification device technology is not new, but my Hot Laminat on Method of making a thin smooth plastic card containing the radio frequency device is new.

DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION (Continued)

The card not only can be activated by radio frequency, but also can be used as a contact electronic device that is activated by contacting a computer, such as inserting it into an Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) or a Point of Sale terminal (POS).

DESCRIPTION OF PRIOR ART

United States Patent No. 5,268,699

Dated:

December 7, 1993

Title:

Data Communication Receiver Utilizing a Loop Antenna Having a Hinged Connection

Inventor: Peter K. Laute and T. Eaton

Abstract: A substantially card shaped data communication receiver (100) for receiving radio frequency (RF) signals comprises receiver circuitry for recovering information included in the RF signals, an insulative frame (210), a first conductive panel (215) disposed over a first side of the frame (210), and a second conductive panel (220) disposed over a second side of the frame (210) such that the receiver circuitry is enclosed within the space defind by the frame (210) and the first and second panels (215,220). The first and second panels (215,220) have coupling members formed thereon for electrically coupling the first panel (215) to the second (220). The data communication receiver (100) further comprises a first conductor (510) for elctrically coupling the first panel (215) and the receiver circuitry and a second conductor (505) for electrically coupling the second panel (220) to the receiver circuitry such that the first and second panels (215,220) function as an RF antenna when disposed over the first and second sides, respectively, of the frame (210).

The above prior art is very different from my invention of a Hot Laminated Method to make a unique plastic identification card which is .028"-.032" thick, with a smooth glossy surface flatness of .0005" capable of receiving dye sublimation printing on both sides, having a combination contact/contactless microprocessor chip and a wire antenna with contact pads capsulized for the main purpose of identifying the individual user and to stop counterfeiting and fraud.

DESCRIPTION OF PRIOR ART
United States Patent No. 5,268,699 (Continued)

The differences in the above prior art from my invention:

- 1. The above prior art is made of plastic and metal which is held together with screws. My card is made with four sheets of plastic only, molded together by my Hot Lamination Method capsulizing a Radio Frequency Indentification Device (RFID).
- 2. The above prior art is not used for financial transactions. It is not a credit card or financial card. My Hot Lamination Method can produce a plastic RF identification card that can used for financial transactions because it meets the International Standards Organization format and fits into the Automatic Teller Machines (ATM) and Point of Sale Machines (POS).
- 3. The above prior art is not tamper proof because it can be disassembled for repair. It is not a financial credit card; it is a communication receiver shaped like an identification card to receive radio frequency messages.

 My invention produces a plastic identification card that can be used to stop counterfeiting and fraud because of its tamper proof construction; it cannot be disassembled.

DESCRIPTION OF PRIOR ART

United States Patent No. 5,412,192

Dated:

May 2, 1995

Title:

Radio Frequency Activated Charge Card

Inventor:

Robert J. Haas

Abstract:

Radio frequency activated charge card
a system for changing the activation status of a
selected data card such as a charge card by
broadcasting an appropriate RF signal. An
antenna embedded in the card detects and
decodes the signal, and operates a transducer
which changes the card appearance, alters
magnetic stripe information, or alters the
information contained within the card.

The above prior art is very different from my invention of a Hot Laminated Method to make a unique plastic identification smart card which is .028"-032" thick, with a smooth glossy surface flatness of .0005" having a combination contact/contactless microprocessor chip, a radio antenna and two connector pads capsulized for the main purpose of identifying the individual user and to stop counterfeiting and fraud.

The differences in the above prior art from my invention:

- 1. It is too thick and does not meet the International and American National Standards Institute format for a thickness of .028"-032" and a smooth glossy surface of .0005".
- 2. It has a heat sensing device that will blow a fuse at a certain temperature and, therefore, would not stand the heat of a laminator. My card withstands the heat of the laminator up to 370 F.
- 3. It has a battery immlanted in it that would not stand the heat or pressure of the laminator. My card does not need a battery.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART (Continued)

- 4. It has a photocell which cannot withstand the heat or pressures of the laminator. My card does not need a photocell.
- 5. It has a liquid crystal display that would be destroyed by the heat and pressure of the laminator. My card does not need a liquid crystal display.
- 6. It is manufactured by a cold lamination process which does not give a smooth enough surface to receive dye sublimation printing and, therefore, would not fit in the computer printers. My card is made with a unique Hot Lamination Method which gives a smooth glossy surface of .0005" and will fit into computer printers.
- 7. It cannot pass the International Standards Organization stress test for flexing and bending without destroying the internal electronics, which are battery, fuses, crystal display and photocell. My card passes the ISO stress test for flexing and bending without destroying the internal electronics which are the combination contact/contactless microprocessor, radio antenna and two connector pads.
- 8. It cannot be competitive in the manufacturing price range because it has too many electronics for a charge card. My card can be competitive in the manufacturing price range.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

- FIGURE 1 Shows a completed assembly of a plastic card (14), front, side and end views, containing a contact/contactless read write computer chip.
- FIGURE 2 Shows a hidden view of a wire loop antenna (1) and illustrates a cavity exposing contact pads (2) and a contact/contactless computer chip (3) to be installed at the final stage of manufacturing.
- FIGURE 3 Shows a hidden view of a wire loop antenna (1) and a cutaway end and side view of the wire loop antenna (1) and contact pads (2).
- FIGURE 4 Shows a hidden view of wire loop antenna (1) and a cut out cavity exposing contact pads (2). End and side view shows an illustration of a wire loop antenna (1), exposed two contact pads (2), a layer of two vinyl core sheets (4), a printed surface (5) and overlaminate film (6).
- FIGURE 5 Shows an exploded view of the assembly of the plastic card, less the litho printing. Following is a description of FIGURE 5, starting from top to bottom:
 - * Contact and contactless chip (3.)
 - * Overlaminate film with a thickness of .0016" (6)
 - * Core sheet with a thickness of .0135" (4)
 - * Wire loop antenna (1) and two contact pads (2)
 - * Viny1 core sheet with a thickness of .0135" (4)
 - * Overlaminate film with a thickness of .0016" (6)
- FIGURE 6 Shows a multiple application of wire loop antenna (1) and contact pads (2) affixed to the bottom vinyl core sheet (4).
- FIGURE 7 Shows the bottom vinyl core sheet (4) overlaid with a top vinyl core sheet (4), making it then ready to be

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS (Continued)

FIGURE 8 Shows a book made up of two viny1 core sheets (4) containing a wire loop antenna (1) and two contact pads (2) layered between the two viny1 core sheets (4). The viny1 core sheets (4) are placed between two matte laminating plates (7). The laminating plates (7) are placed between two laminating pads (8). The laminating pads are then placed between two metal trays (9). The book of 9, 8, 7, 4, 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9 is then placed in the laminator - ready to start cycle one.

To begin cycle one, the laminator is closed by hydraulic pressure, not to exceed ten pounds PSI. When it reaches 10 PSI, the heat cycle starts and it brings the temperature throughout the book to 300 degrees to 370 degrees fahrenheit for a period up to one to ten minutes. This ends cycle one.

Cycle two begins with an increased ram pressure (adding pounds per square inch). This pressure is determined by the size of the sheet. This causes the liquidified vinyl sheets (4) to flow around the wire antenna (1) and contact pads (2) - thus capsulating the wire and making top and bottom sheet (4) into one core sheet.

This ends cycle two.

Cycle three begins with a cooling of the laminator and vinyl core sheets (4) containing wire loop antenna (1) and contact pads (2). This cooling is brought to a temperature range between 45 degrees fahrenheit to 60 degrees fahrenheit for approximately twelve minutes.

This ends the cycle three cooling. At the end of this cycle, the laminator is opened up and the book disassembled to remove vinyl sheet (4), containing wire loop antenna (1) and contact pads (2). This vinyl sheet has a printable matte surface on the sheet and is

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS (Continued)

FIGURE 9 Shows a printing device (11). This device can be a litho printing or screen printing application.

This printing (5) is applied to the core sheet (4).

After printing is complete, the sheet is then ready for a second lamination process, as illustrated in FIGURE 10.

Shows a book containing vinyl sheets (4) with wire FIGURE 10 loop antenna (1) and contact pads (2) layered inside with printing (5) over the surface of the sheets. This printing is overlaid with a vinyl overlaminate film (6), top and bottom. These sheets are placed on glossy laminating plates (12). The plates (12) are placed between laminating pads (8). The laminating pads (8) are placed between laminating trays (9). This book of 9, 8, 12, 6, 5, 4, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 12, 8, 9 is then placed into the laminator (10). The sheets are then laminated under the pressure and heat cycles of a normal laminating cycle, at a heat range of approximately 250 degrees fahrenheit for a total heat cycle of fifteen minutes. Each cycle remains under the same ram pressure of the laminator (10).

After the heat cycle is complete, the chill cycle begins and lasts for a period of twelve to fifteen minutes at a temperature between 45 degrees fahrenheit to 60 degrees fahrenheit. When this cycle is finished, the laminator(10) will open. The book is then removed from the laminator (10) and is disassembled. Then the sheet of cards (14) is removed from the glossy laminating plates (12) - giving a yield of cards (14) with a thickness of .028" to .034".

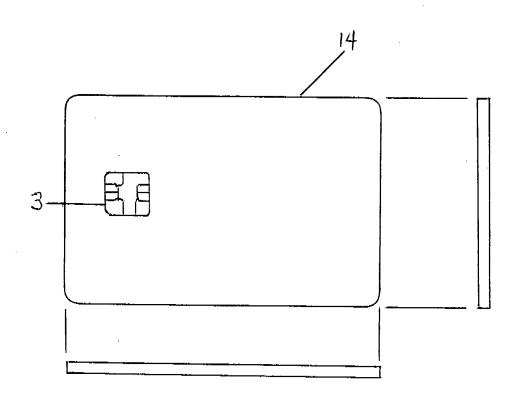
FIGURE 11 Shows that the cards (14) are then individualized by cutting them out of the sheet, as illustrated in FIGURE 11.

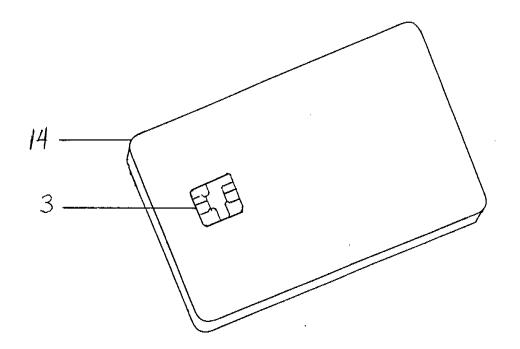
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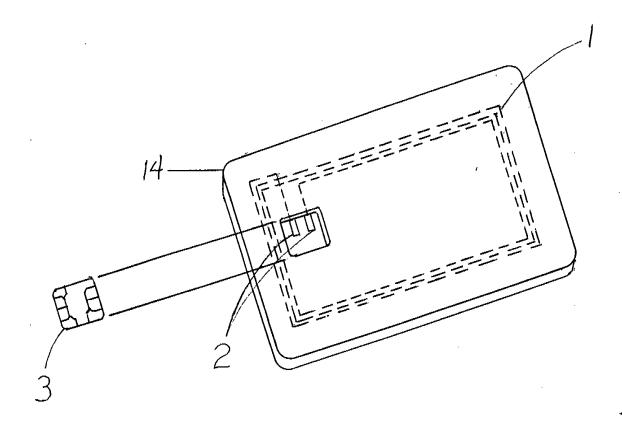
FIGURE 12 Shows the milling of the card (14), as illustrated in FIGURE 12. This milling process forms a cavity in the card (14), exposing the contact pads (2).

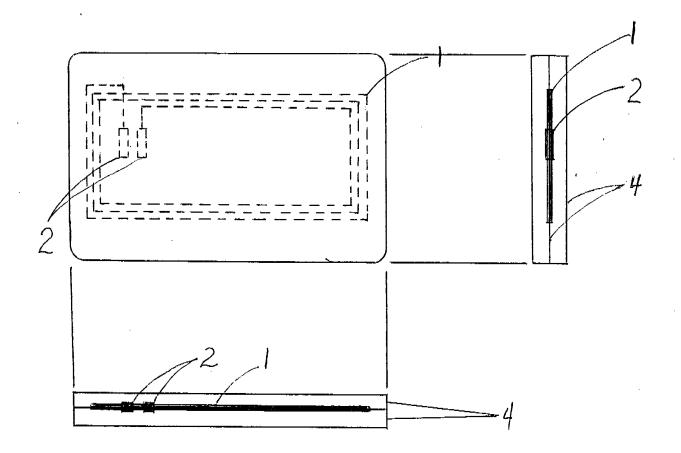
The chip (3) is then inserted into the cavity of the card (14) making contact with the contact pads (2).

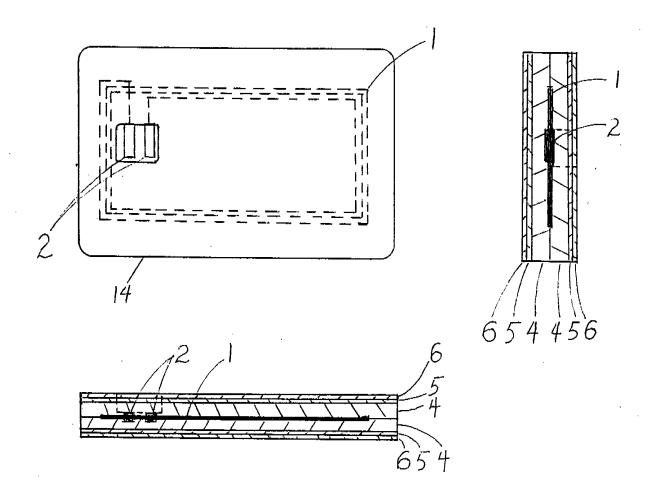
THIS COMPLETES THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS, ILLUSTRATED IN FIGURE 12.

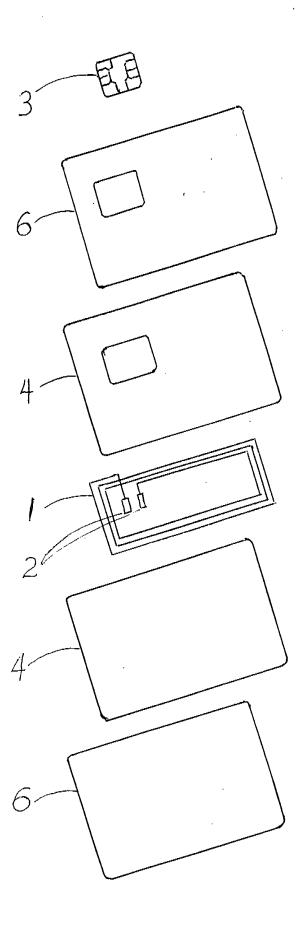


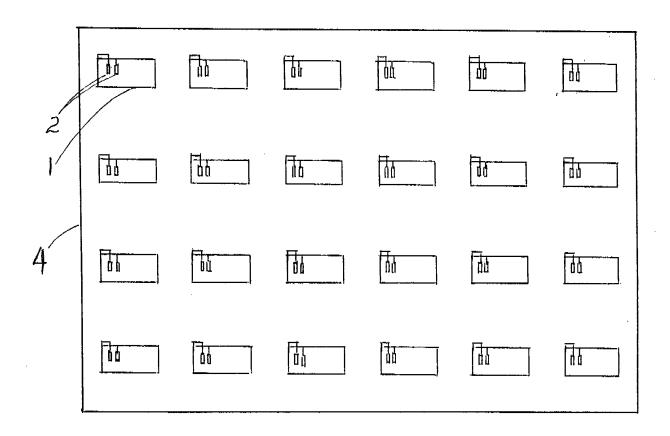


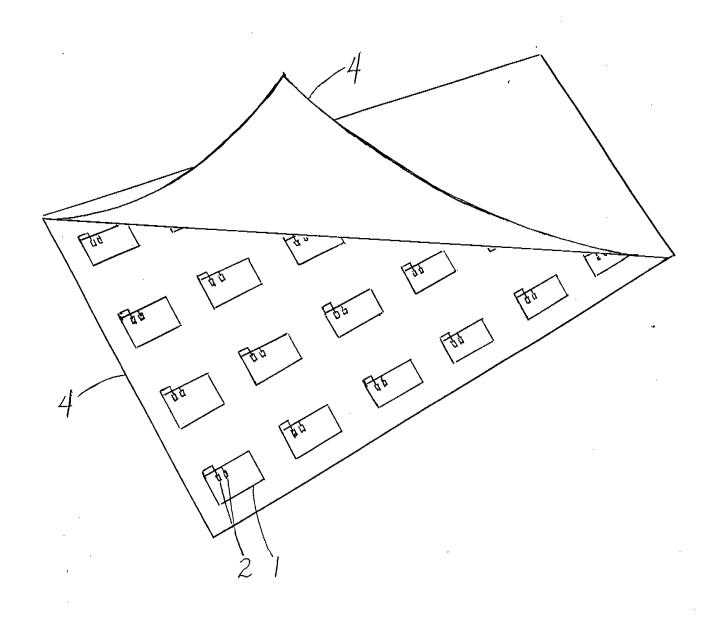


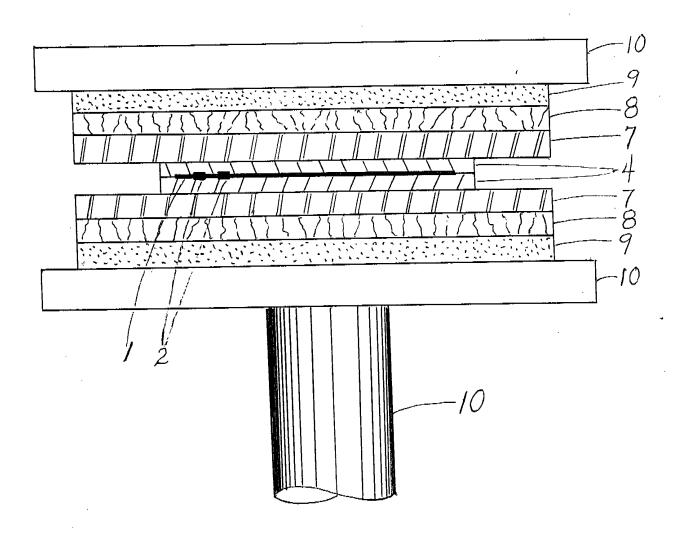


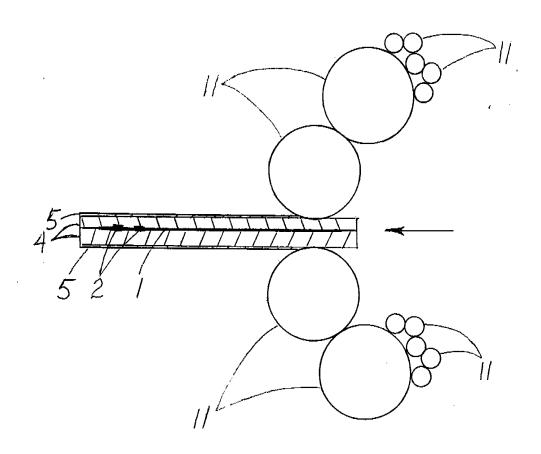


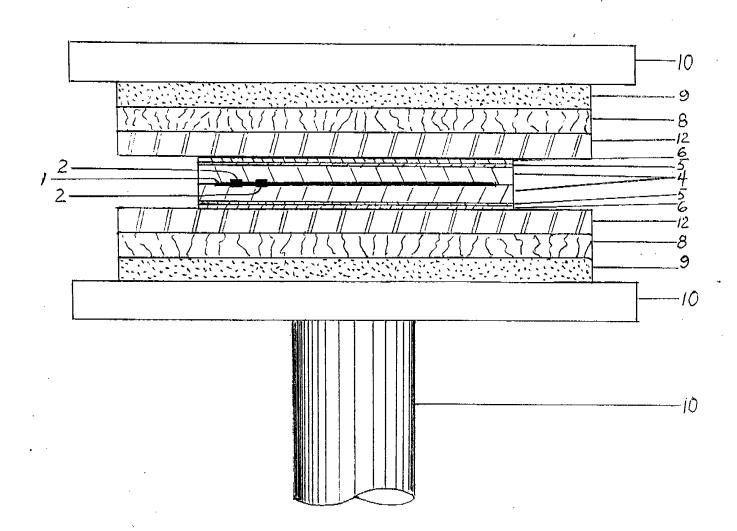


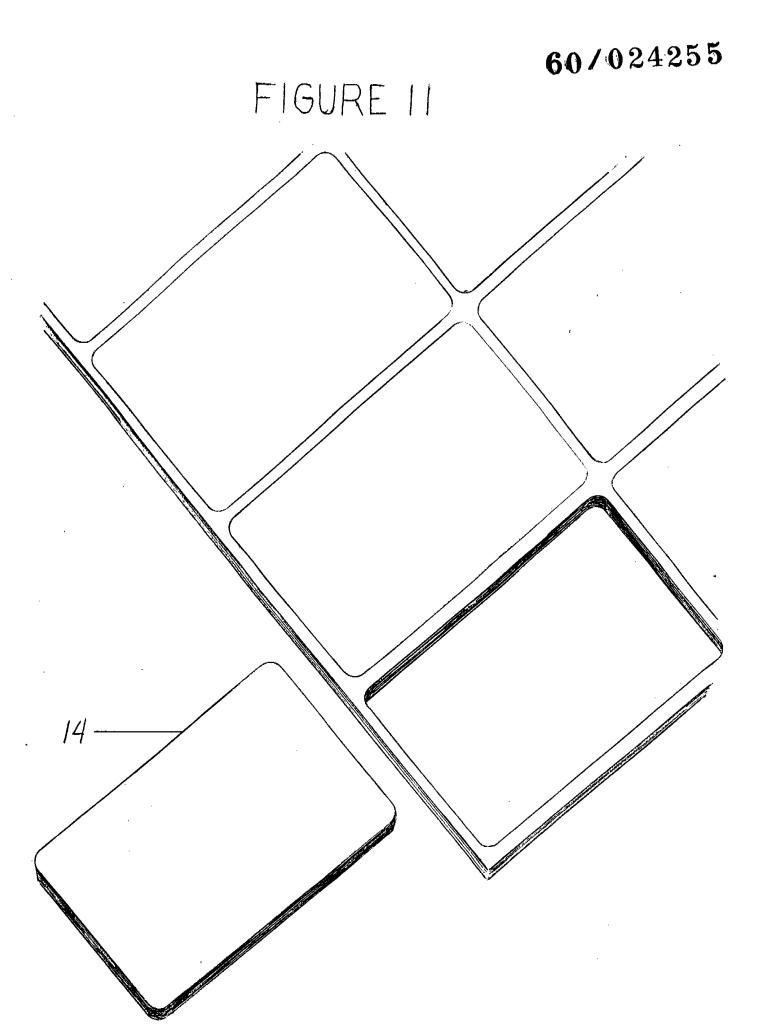


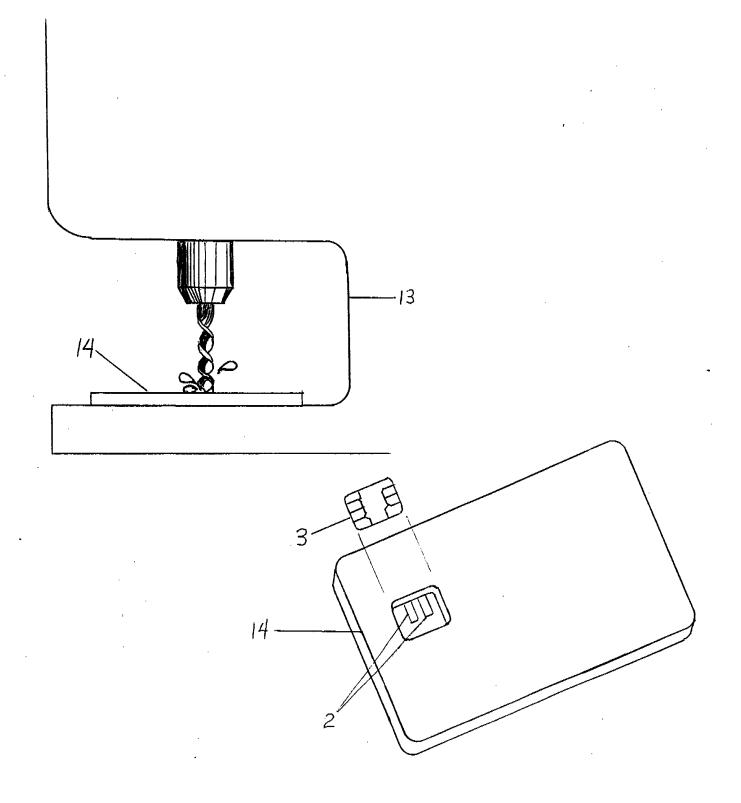




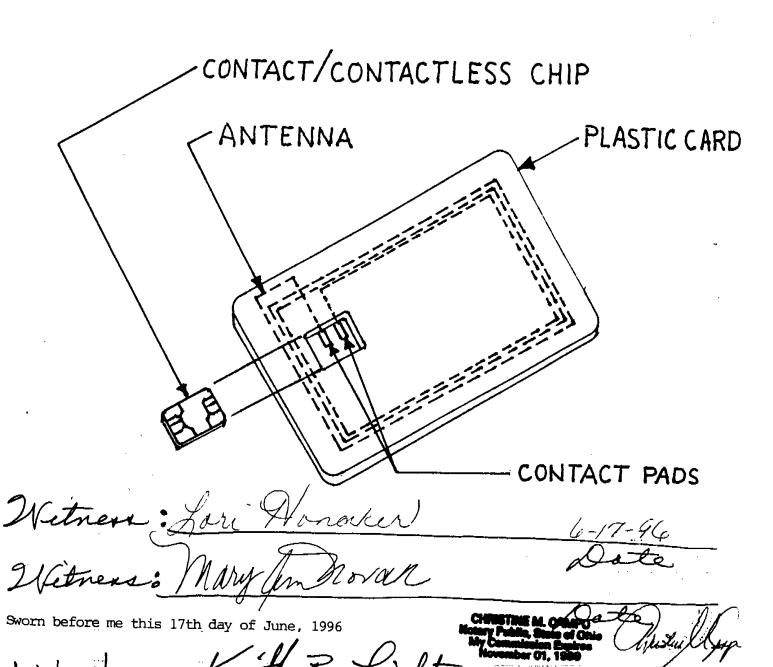








Embedded, or laminated withe card is a radio antenna and two contact pada at a position to receive the inserted routed contactless micro processor chip,



PTO/SB/68 (04-01) Approved for use through 10/31/2002, OMB 0651-0031

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Assistant Commissioner for Patents		. 454. 115	
Washington, DC 20231			;
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designates the United States, WIPO I			
(B) referred to in an application that is open			
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FOREIGN COUNTRY PRINCED CLAIMED CLAIMED CODE POTFOREIGN APPLICATION SERIAL NUMBER WONTE DAY CLAIMED C	CONTINUITY DATA PARENT APPLICATION SERIAL NUMBER POT APPLICATION SERIAL NUMBER NUMBER POT APPLICATION APPLICATION DATA POT APPLICATION DATA	FOREIGN ATTORNEY DOCKET N	SHEET U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 1ST EXAMINER Patient and Trademark Office 1ST EXAMINER 2ND EXAMINER EILING DATE SPECIAL GROUP CLASS
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